

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things. Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1890.

An Omission.—In making up our list of members of the next House of Representatives, the name of Mr. Trujillo of Rio Arriba was inadvertently omitted.

Ker Cannon was in the city a few days this week.

From a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, there has stood at the east end of the palace an unsightly old structure formerly used as a postoffice. It has not only been an eye-sore, but, extending some distance into the street, it has been an obstruction, by rendering the way too narrow for the convenient passage of vehicles going in opposite directions. The Governor being engaged in making repairs upon the palace determined to have this old building removed and put the adobe from it to some beneficial use, and accordingly the work of demolition was begun on Saturday. Thereupon, we understand, Col. Fauntleroy officially notified the Governor that if he did not desist he would place some soldiers on the ground Monday morning to protect the old house and stay the hand of the destroyer. Here was a conflict between the civil and military authority which threatened to unnerve the quiet denizens of Santa Fe and much anxiety was manifested for the advent of Monday morning. The sun rose, however, and, notwithstanding the Governor was obstinate in his determination not to change the programme he had laid down, the soldiers did not appear and the location of the threatened military display wore its usual pacific and quiet garb.

Under what authority the Colonel assumed to protect, with arms, the aforesaid house, or why he did not execute the threatened order we are not informed. It is apparent, however, that the soldiers under his command could be of quite as much service in repelling the aggressions of the Navajoes, as in keeping guard over a useless pile of adobe.

GOVERNMENT CATTLE STOLEN.—Last week some Navajoes stole from the Government herd at Albuquerque one hundred beef cattle and drove them off without resistance. Whether the usual two day's pursuit was made or not, we have not been informed. If it was not, there is a breach of military custom, in this Territory, that demands a rigid investigation. There is something wrong, if twenty-five or thirty men, supplied with two days subsistence, were not started out after the Indians in a half a day after they committed the theft. We can scarcely believe, however, that there has been a violation of so well established a custom as this has become. The theft was committed so near the Post that a dereliction of the kind would be almost incredible.

Since our last issue nothing has been heard in regard to the movements of the volunteers in the Navajoe country. They have been on the march nearly two weeks.

More Navajoe Intrepidity.

The campaign which is being made against the Navajoes has not as yet inspired them with sufficient awe to induce them to cease their forays upon this side the Rio Grande in quest of flocks and herds. The fearlessness manifested by them on Monday, when they came within ten miles of the city and stampeded two hundred and thirty mules belonging to Messrs. Elsborg and Amberg, which were being herded near the road which leads from Santa Fe to Albuquerque, one of the most public as well as most frequented highways in the Territory, is a "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ," that they are determined to persist in the commission of depredations as long as there is anything left for them to steal or until they are so completely decimated that their numbers will not allow them to send parties outside the limits of their country. Acts of this kind, done in open day and at a place where they might reasonably calculate upon being immediately and rapidly pursued, exhibits a spirit of defiance that may well impress upon the authorities the belief, that in the subjugation of such a people, there is no little work to be done and that it cannot be accomplished by gentlemen of ease residing in the city of Santa Fe and who have not yet had enter-

prise enough or curiosity enough to induce them to even cross the river and see what sort of a country there is on the west side where the enemy lives. A little of the kind of knowledge which could be obtained by a short excursion west, might be of vast advantage in directing a military movement against a foe that knows perfectly every foot of ground over which he roams and over which an opposing army must pass when in search of that foe. These are the convictions of our mind, and although we are mere civilians and not supposed to be at all conversant with the arts of war, we throw them out as suggestions to be received for what they are worth, hoping at the same time that our impertinence will, in the circumstances, be excused by those who may regard us as being incompetent to give even a valuable hint to those who belong to the military profession.

The mules above mentioned were stampeded about two o'clock in the afternoon. A messenger immediately came to the city and gave the alarm. At six o'clock about thirty soldiers, under the command of Capt. Gibbs, were mounted and ready to start in pursuit of the Indians. They found the trail and made rapid march to the crossing, but when arrived they found that the Indians had been there five hours ahead of them, had taken the mules over and were making quick time on their westward march. The chase was continued throughout the day Tuesday, we believe, but the pursuers were never once blessed with a sight of the pursued. The consequence was, the troops returned to the city about midday Wednesday, having accomplished in the time what is usually done in such cases, broke down their horses and let the Indians go Scott free.

In the meantime independent parties of citizens and Pueblos recovered sixty mules and returned them to their owners. In making these recoveries two men were wounded but not seriously. It is said also that two Navajoes were shot, but what was the extent of the injuries received is not known.

Deducting the sixty thus recaptured it will be seen that Messrs. Elsborg and Amberg are yet in the vocative for one hundred and seventy mules, the most serious loss that has been sustained by any of our citizens, at one time, since the Indians have been engaged in hostilities upon the settlements. The losers have the sympathies of the entire community.

A Card from Mr. Elsborg.

Mr. Editor.—Please insert the following statement in order to correct an erroneous and false impression said to have been gotten up in certain quarters. That our mules, from both trains, were stolen by the Navajoe Indians is a fact patent to all and for the information of the public I will state (and prove it too) that this bold robbery was committed between one and two o'clock in the afternoon of the first of October only eight miles from town, and in sight of inhabited dwellings. Our herders had taken the mules to water, a little ways from the camp, when the Indians who had lain hid in some natural ditches close to the mountain started up and ran the mules off. Whereupon all the herders, but one, who started immediately for Santa Fe to give us the information, went in pursuit, being joined by some men from the dwellings in sight. The fact of their being almost together with the Indians about sunset at the crossing of the Rio Grande shows that our people were in close pursuit. Here it was where our men took about forty six mules from the Indians, they being those that had not been crossed over yet. Owing to the fewness of their numbers our men could not follow the Indians across the river where there was a large number of them together, but were glad to get off with the mules they had taken from the Indians that had not crossed yet and not shown a great deal of resistance. To all of these facts our herders as well as two American boys that were in camp, as also the inhabitants of all the houses within sight, are ready and willing to swear—the latter of course only as to the time of the stealing of the mules by the Indians. All concur in saying that the time the robbery was committed was between one and two o'clock, and not, as alleged by certain parties, early in the morning. Immediately upon the information being received by us I went right to Col. Fauntleroy to inform him of it losing no time by waiting to hear particulars; which also I can prove by plenty of witnesses. The Clerks and porters of the store and our immediate neighbors can testify to this. The time we got the information was between four and five o'clock.

From what motives the report was gotten up that the mules had been stolen early in the morning and that the Indians had recrossed the Rio Grande at nine o'clock on Monday morning, I am unable to say but I believe I have conclusively shown it to be an unmitigated falsehood by whomsoever gotten up.

ALBERT ELSBORG.

Truth is the basis of all excellence. Brevity is the soul of wit.

From the New York News.
A United Conservative Action.

The popular masses in New York opposed to the dangerous doctrine of the Republican party, universally approve the adoption, and that speedily, of a plan of cooperation for the purpose of redeeming the State, and through it preventing the fearful trial which the triumph of their opponents in the impending canvass would inevitably cause. The conservative citizens of New York, of all shades of opinion, in this respect share in the same sentiment which has been so patriotically evinced at the South. No one can doubt that there thousands have sacrificed their political preferences in order to secure, by the most practical mode, the great object of their desires in the defeat of Republicanism.

The South desires the amplest guarantees for the preservation of their constitutional rights, but is willing to submit all these to judicial arbitration, rather than by espousing an extreme policy risk the serious embarrassments sure to follow Republican success. Their moderation teaches us, emphatically, a lesson to seek consolidation and united co-operation. They could afford to be divided, for there are no candidates presented for suffrage at the South from whose administration any serious or immediate danger might be apprehended. We perceive a political conclusion that commands united action.

The stake involving the political influence of New York cannot be risked by entering the contest without thorough consolidation. The State Central Committee, during their session in this city this week, complied, therefore, with public opinion in the appointment of a Committee "to confer with any political organization for the purpose of securing the cooperation of all who are opposed to the Republican party." The members of the Committee, consisting of Messrs. Benjamin Wood, William D. Kennedy and F. L. Laffin, are practical men, and thoroughly conversant with the political affairs of the State, and we feel that the delicate trust confided to them will be discharged with prudence and fidelity. The convenience of prompt action and consultation is secured by the selection of gentlemen residing in New York or at an easily accessible distance. It embraces a fair representation of Democratic sentiment, and its constitution evinces the strong desire felt to effect the proposed co-operation.

The political organization which has not yet signified its indorsement of the Democratic Union Electoral ticket, has now a opportunity to show whether they are inclined to accept the overtures thus honorably made. We hope that no minor consideration will prevent a consummation so devoutly to be prayed for as the defeat of the Republican party. This object is felt to be the absorbing one of the present crisis. In the State of New York it is of paramount importance, because this State and especially this city, have suffered so much from Republican corruption and extravagance. New York, as we have declared from the first, is the great battle ground, and on its possession will most likely turn the issue of the struggle now made by the Republicans to seize possession of the Federal Government.

We have striven for the accomplishment of such a co-operation in this State, and thus far the prospects are flattering that it will be attained. The progress already made in this direction is so important that it would be culpable on the part of any organization claiming to be conservative to stand aloof and disregard the door thrown open in so significant a manner for their concert and co-operation in defeating Republicanism. There are few or no persons connected with any political organization in this State that would not cordially unite for such a purpose. There are any ill-informed influences that would forbid this concert, they emanate outside of the State. We should regret it any New York organization should be dependent as cringing to consult, or obsequiously to follow the dictation of those no matter how high placed, who do not belong to and hold allegiance to our State sovereignty. When we say consult, we do not intend to imply that the advice of patriotic and judicious men in any quarter would not be acceptable, but we do protest against the submission of this Local question for the settlement of outsiders.

We are confident that there are nowhere any, unaffected by prejudice and unbiased by personal feeling, who would not heartily concur in the complete and harmonious cooperation in this State of all shades of political sentiment opposed to Black Republicanism. Those who reject the invitation and refuse to enter into terms of cooperation will assume a heavy responsibility. It is a question in which party organization shrinks into infinitesimally small proportions by the side of patriotic duty. We sincerely hope the movement toward the union of all in this State who desire the general welfare will be carried out auspiciously. That it is eminently in accordance with the popular wish is self-evident, and what the people will, their representatives are bound to execute.

THE PROPOSED VOYAGE TO EUROPE IN A BALLOON.

THE EXPEDITION TO START TO DAY.
(From the Philadelphia Press, Sept. 4.)

Some time ago it was announced that Mr. T. G. Lowe, the balloonist, intended to make an attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon. Mr. Lowe has been for some time past in our city endeavoring to raise means to enable him to make the experiment. The project seems an impracticable one and Mr. Lowe has experienced great difficulty in raising the funds necessary to bear the expense.

Mr. Lowe, after great exertions, has succeeded in completing his arrangements and to-morrow he will start on his perilous voyage from the Point Breeze Gas Works in the First Ward.

The balloon is now at the Gas Works, carefully folded up on the grass, and protected from injury by a long tent. Within a few days past it has received a coat of varnish, to put it in better condition. The car and boat attached are also at the works, and yesterday workmen were busily engaged in preparing them for their intended journey. A small pair of shears has been erected and the car and boat suspended from it, in order to get them in proper "trim."

THE VOYAGERS AND THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.
Mr. Lowe will be accompanied by three persons, one Mr. John R. Dickinson, an experienced sailor, who was for several years first officer of the ship Tuscarora, sailing out of this port. Mr. Dickinson is a good navigator, and the nautical part of the expedition will be under his charge. He expresses the fullest confidence of the success of the enterprise, and explained to one of our reporters yesterday the mode of working the boat in case of the party being compelled to take to it. The other parties who will go will be two men to assist in working the machinery.

The officers of the gas works have given every facility to assist in the enterprise, and yesterday the large gas holder was filled to its utmost capacity, as it was expected that the party would start some time during the day. Mr. Lowe was obliged to go to New York a day or two ago, on business, and did not return till yesterday afternoon, which postponed the departure until to-morrow.

The arrangements are all completed, and to-morrow they expect to take their departure. The inflation of the mammoth balloon will commence early in the morning, and will probably be completed before noon.

Mr. Lowe was present yesterday afternoon superintending the arrangements, and expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to successfully accomplish the voyage. He expressed his regret that he had not been able to complete his arrangements to start yesterday, as the day was very valuable for the proper inflation of the balloon. This part of the arrangement requires to be done with a great deal of care, as the slightest rent in the balloon would put a stop to the trip. Wind and weather, permitting they will set sail to-morrow and bid adieu to the shores of America.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

The Exports.—New events almost daily occur in some parts of Texas to keep alive the excitement that exists. We glean again the most important from our exchanges.

The Jefferson (Cass county) Herald has the following paragraph:

A guard of twenty-four men is nightly stationed around this place, and not an individual passes through the streets after dark without being halted and made to give an account of himself. Several suspicious individuals have recently been arrested and some are now in custody.

A man named Pearce has been arrested at Clarksville charged with burning Henderson: The proof against him is almost positive. He hired a negro woman at the hotel to do the work. His mother also implicated, has fled.

The Jefferson Herald says: The citizens of Lamar and Fannin counties have ordered a certain James R. Brown to leave the State in 24 hours. The evidence against him was sufficient to justify more severity.

They are now driving from all the upper counties every individual upon whom rests the least suspicion of abolitionism. It will, no doubt, fairly hail upon some parties, but the peace and safety of the country demand it.

We learn that the flourishing little town of Mount Vernon, Texas county, was burned down a few days since. It was the work of incendiaries, one of whom, we are informed, has been caught and hung.

A letter from Sulphur Springs, dated the 10th says:

Last Saturday a plan to burn this place was discovered. A negro preacher belonging to Mr. Goodson acknowledged that he and others had set apart last Tuesday night as the time to burn all the stores and dwellings, commit all other depredations they could, and then take horses in case they could not whip out the white men and fly for the Indian nation. One Taylor, who has been looking about here for the last six months, was partially implicated as a confederate. He has made the negro his only companion and associate during the whole time he has been here. But as several negroes were implicated, and the prospects good for Taylor and two negro men to hang a "self constituted" committee of six (the owners of said slaves) held a second investigation and the negroes being permitted to talk together, the result was contradiction and confusion and the whole posse were let off. But this has not satisfied the citizens, and yesterday we organized a regular vigilance committee, to exist as long as any fears of burning are entertained. Mr. Taylor will get his traveling card to day, or be hung; and if the negroes suspected are not taken from our midst, they will be dealt with according to justice.

The 13th, an attempt to burn Indianola, is said to have been discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

A suspicious looking young man, a leading stranger, named Edward King, who was seen about the premises a few moments before, was arrested and given to understand that a change of locality might be better for his health. He went to New Orleans on the first steamer. The citizens of Indianola have since formed a vigilance committee.

The Crockett Argus, of the 22d, says:

Since our last issue there has been considerable excitement in this and the adjoining county of Anderson, growing out of the trouble among the negroes. Several barns and one dwelling-house have been burned down in this county, and the burnings were directly traced to negroes. A man belonging to Mike Davis is now in jail for firing Mr. Peterson's stable and crib; and a white man who was implicated by negroes, was hung last Friday, near Ioni, in Anderson county. The vigilance committee are hunting for several other men who are implicated. A man named Ward, from Trinity co., was arrested at Randolph, in this county, and after having a trial, was ordered to leave the country. We learn from a highly respectable citizen of Sumpter, that Ward is most certainly a

full blooded Abolitionist. A plot among the negroes has been disclosed in Tyler Prairie, and many of the negroes thoroughly examined.

The Printer states that the people were taking on Wm. Staten, a one-legged school-master, out to be hung, at or near Ioni Post-Office, on Friday, the 17th. That paper says:

His crime was tampering with negroes; his familiarity with them had long since brought suspicion upon him, and he has been repeatedly arrested for this offence. This time the evidence was broader, plainer, and of any ugly character; he had told several negroes to go ahead, burn and steal all that they could; that although now about to leave for a while, he would not be far off to advise or counsel them. These and other like words and deeds made too strong a case. The people went after him, caught him about the river on the 15th, brought him back to the scene of his villainies, tried him, and on the 17th hung him to a limb.

FROM DENVER CITY.

St. Joseph, September 8.

Denver City news to September 1st is received. Reports from the Tarryall silver mines continue favorable. The richness of the ore has not yet been fully ascertained. Some specimens yield more lead than silver. Several quartz mills in the Gregory district have been sold below cost. Most of those in Nevada gulch have been stopped several days on account of scarcity of water. The Davis mill in Russell's gulch running four days, has reported \$1,589. Several mills are being moved from Boulder district to Gregory's, where the owners anticipate finding better quartz. Miners in the gulches are generally doing well, and a few are making upwards of \$25 per day.

Midnight who captured the murderer, Gordon, arrived by Wednesday's coach to subjoin witnesses for the trial at Leavenworth.

Letters were found on Gordon showing that A. J. Williams, President of Denver Town Company, and Dr. Kennedy, aided Gordon in his escape. Williams and Kennedy have fled from town. The witnesses will go down next week.

An affray occurred yesterday morning, between John Caggar and Washington Beall. Several shots were fired, one grazing Caggar's hip and entering the foot of a bystander. Beall gave himself up to the authorities.

On Wednesday, the 29th, H. J. Rice and H. Pierson were killed by the Kiowas at Rice's ranch, on Box-elder creek, twenty-six miles south-east of Denver. Their bodies were thrown into the river and burned, nothing but the bones being found. They were identified by buttons and other pieces of metal about them. "Left Hand," of the Arapahoes is in Denver, and says we may expect further trouble.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The New York Journal of Commerce, after commenting upon the rejection of the treaty negotiated by minister M. Lane with Mexico, has the following in reference to the policy to be adopted by our Government in the future regulation of relations between the two Governments:

"But just here we are compelled to meet a question of more significance than anything involved in the relations between the United States and Mexico alone, viz:—What if the leading powers of Europe, looking upon the matter not only from a different standpoint, but under the influence of a totally different governmental policy, shall determine it is their province to intervene in Mexican affairs—to become active participants in, instead of passive spectators of, the scenes enacted on that portion of the continent? Contemplated in this aspect, the question assumes a different phase, and from one of merely commercial and local interest, it is at once invested with the gravest importance. Upon its solution depend in no small degree, the future policy of our Government, and the manner in which we are to conduct our relations with other nations, respecting affairs on this continent. It is by no means certain that the contingency will arise requiring action upon the points to which we have alluded; although the statements made public, respecting the intention of certain European powers, for the establishment of a new state of things in Mexico, render it probable that the time is not distant when our Government may be required to determine its policy, and to decide how far the interference of governments in Europe with the affairs of this continent will be consistent with its dignity and its security. There can be no doubt that other governments, as well as our own, are entitled to prosecute any just claims against Mexico, and if necessary, to use force to secure their liquidation. This is a principle everywhere recognized and claimed; but whether in conceding this, we are to go farther, and admit that the powers of Europe may, in addition to collecting their just claims against Mexico interpose to strike down or set up, or in any way to change or establish a government, there is quite another question.

There is a lamentable want of information in this country and still more in Europe, respecting the real condition of affairs in Mexico. If the several governments having representatives in that country could gain a correct understanding of the character, wishes, and capacities of the population, and of the measures best calculated to elevate them civilly and socially it would be less difficult to agree upon the proper line of action. Even here, where by interest, proximity, and political considerations we have the best opportunity and the strongest motives for studying the Mexican character, and learning the condition of the Mexican people, it must be confessed that there is a dearth of information which does not seem likely to be soon supplied. There are some Americans in Mexico and many very intelligent gentlemen who have resided for a longer or shorter period in that country, generally in a business capacity, and not always under circumstances to gain a correct insight into the political affairs of the Republic. An attempt has been made to supply this defect, through the medium of a publication entitled "the Mexican Papers" issued semi-monthly in this city, by Mr. Edward E. Dunbar. We have been favored with two numbers of the work, and find in it much valuable information; but we nevertheless deem it proper to receive with caution the opinions with which it abounds respecting affairs in our neighboring Republic. In fact, Mr. Dunbar deems it legitimate in discussing questions of Mexican policy, to arraign, and to praise or condemn, pretty much everybody connected with our own Government, giving to his "Mexican Papers" a wide scope and range, and tending, we fear to involve him quite as deeply in American politics as in the affairs of Mexico.

This Mexican question is not merely one of present expediency, but of national policy, worthy of the attention of statesmen of all political parties. If it could be studied in this light, and not always in the light of partisan politics, there would be better hope of such action, when the time for action arrives, as would confer honor and dignity upon the Government and people of the United States, and save Mexico from being made like the "sick man" of Turkey, and the other feeble governments in Europe, the sport of the great powers which assume to give law to Christendom.

Minds which are to much elated, deserve to be pulled down.